[THURSDAY, *February* 23, 1769.] [NUMB. 1364.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	17	10	after 7 35	before 5	
FRIDAY	18	11	6 34	6	
SATURDAY	19	11	6 33	6	
SUNDAY	20	12	6 32	6	
MONDAY	21	1	6 31	6	
TUESDAY	☾.	2	6 29	6	
WEDNESDAY	23	3	6 28	6	Laſt qr. next Tuesday Morn.

Days 10 Hours 50 Minutes the 23d.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5s. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour——	18s. 0d.	Pork	72s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	4s. 3d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 1d.
New-England ditto	2s. 8d.	Chocol. per Doz.	£.1. 6s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	6½s.	Bees	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood ☞	40s. 0d.
Molaſſes	2s. 3d.	Oak ditto ☞	26s. 0d.

Treaſury-Office, New-York, January 23, 1769.

VERY little Notice having been taken of the Treaſurer's former Advertiſements requiring all Perſons to pay their Arrears of Duties, ariſen during the late Treaſurer's Time: He is therefore under a Neceſſity of again repeating his Requeſts, and to aſſure all whom it may concern, that all Accounts for the ſaid Duties remaining unpaid by the firſt Day of *May* next, will, purſuant to Law, be put in Suit, without further Notice.

To be let from the firſt May next,

A Very convenient Houſe, in Stone-Street, now in the Poſſeſſion of Capt. Hamilton, oppoſite the Poſt-Office.

Alſo,—Another Houſe and Bake Houſe, with a very large Oven, back of Mr. George Foliott's:—For Particulars inquire of (61 64) DAVID CLARKSON.

From the London Gazetteer, &c. of Nov. 18, 1768.

To the PRINTER.

IT being currently reported, that ſome of the principal men in Boſton are to be brought to England in irons, give me leave to expreſs my ſenſe of this meaſure, that it may be fully conſidered before it is carried into execution.

Whatever this country may think of the right of the ſupreme power of Parliament, to govern in all caſes whatever, it is evident that the Americans deny it on principles ſatisfactory to them: It is evident too, that if we are unanimous on this ſide of the water, in ſupport of what is called the dignity of government, they on the other ſide are as unanimous in defence of what they call their juſt and equitable right of diſpoſing of their own property. This ſenſe of liberty, we are told indeed, is adopted but by a few, who have deluded the reſt; and yet, if we recollect the accounts publiſhed in their news-papers, the informations we have had from private correſpondence, and the reſolutions and addreſſes from all the aſſemblies of all the colonies from one end of North-America to the other, we ſhall be convinced, that *one* ſenſe, of the claim of Parliament, prevails over all; and that too, on principles which ſhould naturally prevail in this inſtance here, they having been approved of in this country, and would be again approved of and avowed, if any Charles or James ſhould ariſe to plague US with the exactions of ſhip-money or the oppreſſions of tonnage and poundage. If the people of America are deluded, it is not then by this or that man in particular, but they all concur in deceiving themſelves, upon a miſtaken idea that they have as good a knowledge of their intereſt, and a better right to diſpoſe of their property, than any other people whatever. If then we puniſh this miſtake in government, which we call treaſonable, and conſider as ſubverting all order, we muſt puniſh it, as the prevailing one all over North-America; and all the colonies ought to undergo an equal ſhare of the vindictive puniſhment inflicted by this country. For the Americans have one heart in adopting theſe principles; and it is not impoſſible, may have one hand in the ſupport of them. Should it appear, on conſidering the ſtate of the country, that the preſent commotions in America have not proceeded from the paltry principles which have lately actuated the coal-heavers at Wapping, and Courtiers of St. James's; namely, the getting as much money and wages as they can; for as little work done as poſſible; but in ſupport of what they call, and what were called in this country the eſſential rights of men & citizens. Should it appear that their claims are not ſet up by a few factious and diſcontented men, but proceed from the deliberate ſenſe and unanimous voice of a whole people, the juſtice of the nation may be queſtioned in puniſhing this or that man, or this or that colony; for their crime, if acting on ſuch principles can be criminal, being equal, the puniſhment of them ought to be ſo too.

But it is not the juſtice of the nation only that may be queſtioned in taking this ſtep, but perhaps the policy of it may not on examination appear to be quite ſound.

Mr. Hume, ſpeaking of the impeachment of, and attempt to ſeize the five members, who oppoſed the unjuſt government and arbitrary exactions of Charles the Firſt, ſays, "The puniſhment of leaders is ever the laſt triumph over a broken and routed party, but ſurely was never before attempted in oppoſition to faction, during the full tide of its power and ſucceſs." Now, according to this obſervation, we muſt imagine, that the Americans, having ſtruggled as long as they can, and exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, are now quite ſubdued, and that we have nothing more to do than puniſh their leaders in a moſt exemplary manner, or elſe our intended conduct will be highly impolitic. But is this truth? Can we deceive ourſelves ſo much as to imagine that General Gage, Governor Bernard, and two regiments and a half fighting for pay, are able to conquer and keep in ſubjection a large extent of country, and five or ſix hundred thouſand men taking up arms for every thing that can be dear to them in this world? But we are, perhaps, influenced by the ſame motives and reaſons as thoſe which led Charles the Firſt into the moſt pernicious blunder he ever committed. That unhappy monarch was taught by his flatterers to think that this ſhew of moderation had occaſioned the oppoſition to him; the ladies about the Court encouraged him in this idea of himſelf, and repreſented, that if he exerted the vigour, and diſplayed the majeſty of the monarch, the daring claims of his ſubjects would ſhrink before him. The King, ſays Hume, "though commonly moderate in his temper, was ever diſpoſed to haſty reſolutions, gave way to the fatal importunity of his friends and ſervants." The people, on the other hand, conſidered this attempt of the Crown as an attack on all; that the five members were marked out as a ſacrifice, for ſupporting their intereſts, and that it was a proof the Court meant to lop off the heads of every one who oppoſed its arbitrary meaſures; they therefore united as in one common cauſe, and would have repelled force by force, if the King, finding the members in the Houſe, had attempted to ſeize them.

In the whole ſtruggle of the Netherlands, for that liberty which a part of them now enjoy, the Court of Madrid endeavoured to cut off the ring-leaders, as the beſt means of putting a ſtop to the riſing commotions. The Prince of Orange and the Counts Egmont and Horne, had ſignalized themſelves in the cauſe of freedom; they were therefore the principal objects of the reſentment and dread of the Spaniſh politics: every inſidious art was made uſe of to get the Prince into their power, but he had the ſkill and good fortune, for there was a mixture of both, to evade their ſecret and open wickedneſs. His head was then proſcribed, when he immediately declared himſelf no ſubject, but equal to the King of Spain. Their machinations unhappily ſucceeded againſt the Counts Egmont and Horne, who were ſacrificed to the tyranny and pride of the times; but the hiſtorians have obſerved, that their blood was the cement of the United Provinces. Let us take warning by theſe impotent and impolitic ſteps, not to run into raſh and violent councils; let us ſhew ourſelves as Chriſtians and Engliſhmen, and not as Turks and Infidels, who pleaſe their ſupreme power with ſacks full of heads, noſes and ears.

Nov. 15. LEON.

From the BOSTON-GAZETTE, February 6.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

The following ſaid to be from London, but ſuppos'd to be wrote under the immediate inſpection of Bow and Arrow, and publiſhed in the Chronicle of laſt Monday; I beg the favour you will publiſh in your next, with the explanatory Notes,

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 19th, 1768.

"We are all in a ferment about your American affairs; ſome of your friends here, at firſt, imagined that they would be ſettled according to your and their wiſhes, from the immediate proſpect of a war with France, but that proſpect and the comfort ariſing from it have vaniſhed, the Corſican affairs being now adjuſted: (1) the principal buſineſs therefore before the parliament will be your affairs. Governor B——d is in the higheſt credit with his Majeſty and his Miniſters; and it is confidently ſaid, will be created a Baronet: (2) Inſtead of recalling the Board of Commiſſioners, it is in contemplation here, to ſend out two additional members; (3) the American revenue being conſidered, by all our financiers, as a certain and increaſing fund; which will ſoon be able to pay all the officers on your civil and military eſtabliſhment; and even in time, may contribute to relieve the mother country, from the immenſe load of debt under which ſhe now labours. (4)

"It is certain that Lord Hillſborough will remain in office, the nation having a very high opinion of his judgment and abilities, (5) his court intereſt is very ſtrong. Every perſon in power ſeems to hold it as a fixed principle that America muſt be made ſenſible of her ſubordination to the Britiſh legiſlature. (6)

"Several officers are ſpoken of for your Commander in chief, ſome who will be aſked, it is thought, will decline accepting it; and others, who wiſh to be appointed, will be overlook'd; but it is the general opinion, that Sir Jeffery will be the man, and that he will ſet out very well inſtructed.——You may however be aſſured that an officer will be appointed, who is entirely free from colonial prejudices. (7)

"We hear the opinion of the twelve judges concerning your aſſerted rights, is to be the previous ſtep taken towards your intended regulation: (8) We do not imagine that the parliament will either enter into a refutation of all your letters and petitions, or into a correſpondence with Meſſieurs the

(1) How are they adjuſted; *Verres!*

(2) For what? for creating the moſt unhappy miſunderſtanding that ever ſubſiſted between two great countries; who at heart love one another; and 'tis hoped will again cloſe in friendſhip, ſo as to cruſh the vile vermin that have ſowed ſuch diſcord.

(3) Or rather make two here. (F——k——r & M——r——y) Boſton Manufacture-Houſe.

(4) By the vaſt neat produce of the laſt year, to be ſure they have great reaſon to hope and expect to be able to pay off the national debt by it!

(5) And ſo have the Americans; from his noble letter to Rhode-Iſland, and his high compliments to *Verres* the great deceiver.

(6) See the laſt debates of the Houſe of Commons.

(7) A low-liv'd ſlant at General G——ge, who, if he ſees it, can't fail of knowing it to be the dirty meaneſs of *Peter Hatint*, who, by the by, is as much deſpiſed by Sir Jeffery, as poſſibly can be by Mr. G——e, or any other General.

(8) Perhaps we might have ſent them a Judge from this ſide

Speakers, but will give the ſeveral agents and ſome of the principal men of your province, an opportunity of explaining and defending their rights *coram ſenatu*.

"We are well acquainted with the names and principles of the leading members of your late aſſembly; (9) and we look forward with no ſmall degree of expectation and impatience, to the time, when your great Orator will defend the aſſumed rights of the new world at the bar of our Houſe of Commons; for from the great attention paid him on your continent, we have formed very high opinions of his genius and parts.

"It is whiſpered about by our knowing politicians, that conſiderable alterations will be made in your government; that your town meetings will be aboliſhed, and your tradeſmen, &c. obliged to incorporate themſelves; that his Majeſty will take upon himſelf the care of nominating the Council, (10) and that the commanders in chief of the navy and army, and the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms will have ſeats there.——Your Aſſemblies, as ſoon as they are called again, will be required to paſs a bill, before they proceed to other buſineſs, (11) acknowledging, in the fulleſt manner the ſupreme authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

"Your claim of rights, occaſioned the King, the Miniſtry, and both Houſes of Parliament, to enter ſo immediately on American affairs; as our dilatorineſs ſeemed daily to increaſe your claims. (12)

"I ſtill hope, after all that has paſſed, that every thing will be amicably ſettled (13)

"You aſked me in your laſt, if Mr. Grenville would get into power, I make no doubt but he will ſoon: I need ſay little of his character to you at preſent, having wrote you ſo particularly in my former letters, but it is the general opinion here, that we never had a Miniſter ſo knowing as to our finances, and the ſtate and intereſts of our trade; but he is not agreeable to the court; the affair of the regency is not forgot: Yet they muſt take him in again, becauſe they will not be able to go on much longer without him. (14) The Eaſt-India company wiſh as fervently as you Americans, that he never may be Miniſter; as their provinces and kingdoms will then moſt certainly be annexed to the Britiſh crown."‡

ſide the atlantic to make the thirteenth, in order to give a turning vote if neceſſary, againſt America.

(9) How could it be otherwiſe? Have they not been open and manly in maintaining what they think the Rights of Engliſh America?

(10) And to be ſure put in ſuch truſty men as *Peter* ſhould recommend, for their attachment to his own righteous conduct.

(11) Then they probably never will proceed to any other buſineſs.

(12) 'Tis very true!

(13) To the mutual benefit of Britain and the Colonies, to the honour of the latter in particular, and the mortification and ASTONISHMENT of the enemies of both.

(14) And he is certainly ſo able and honeſt a man, that when he once gets the ſcent of the curſed deceittul part that has been playing here by *Verres* and his Coadjutors, they will find him not only a penetrating, but a revengful Miniſter.

‡ Well *Verres*, I think I have eſcorted you through your laſt work, and ſhall be ready to attend you in your next eſſay. But in the mean time, I cannot help laughing at your giving out, and cauſing it to be trumpetted by *your little creatures*, that you have (by his M——y) been offered the title of Baronet, and that you have not in your own mind determined whether to accept or refuſe it——Pray did you ever know, or can you mention a ſingle inſtance, where ſuch a title was left one minute at the refuſal of a ſubject? No you cannot. Therefore bluſh Palinurus, bluſh, at this *vain puff*, in which you have (as far as your meanneſs could go) attempted to injure the dignity of your R—l—al maſter, whoſe honours do not go a begging, but are ſpontaneous to merit; and as ſuch, I believe you will never attain to them.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

IT is the opinion of many perſons who attended the fire laſt Monday evening, that its progreſs might have been *ſooner* ſtop'd, if the *Piquet Guards* had not been order'd out with their *Firelocks* and *Bayonets*: The minds of the people ſeemed to be diſturbed, and their attention to buſineſs taken off, by ſuch an *unuſual* and *needleſs military* appearance, at a *juncture of time* when a *vigorous* effort might have had a good effect. The gentlemen of the army would do well to conſider that this town is to be governed upon theſe and *all other* occaſions by *its own* regulations according to the *laws of the province*. It is ſaid the General was fully informed of thoſe regulations by the Firewards ſome time ago; and that the turning out the guards was not agreeable to their *juſt* expectations. It is however to be obſerved that the officer marched them off, aſſoon as he was *properly ſpoke to* by the town officers, and that afterwards by the *joint* endeavours and activity of the inhabitants, and the ſoldiers *unarm'd*, the fire was happily extinguiſhed. URBANUS.

Mr. DRAPER,

I Cannot expreſs my aſtoniſhment when I read a piece in the laſt Boſton Gazette, in which the author ſeems offended with the ſoldiery in the town, for their ready aſſiſtance at the late fire.

I am myſelf as little obliged to the military, in either department, as any man on earth, but I am ſorry when ignorance or malice brings a cloud upon any of their virtues; and I ſincerely wiſh to ſee more frequent inſtances of that humanity which ſubjected them to the diſpleaſure of URBANUS.

Had they ſtood idle ſpectators, on that alarming occaſion, how would their inſenſibility be echoed from province to province? But far from avoiding danger or fatigue, they forgot unhappy diviſions, and generouſly joined the general concern: And I can aſſure you, Sir, that at three o'clock in the morning the ſoldiers appeared as numerous and vigilant as the inhabitants, and the officers themſelves laid aſide diſtinction.

In ſuch large bodies as the army and navy we muſt expect to find ſilly boys, fools and madmen, theſe every thinking man will pity or deſpiſe; but it would greatly betray the want of underſtanding to condemn men of honour, wiſdom and benevolence, becauſe they were obliged to aſſociate with the wretched few.——I hope time will remove pride, vain-glory, and hypocriſy, and reaſon will have fair play.

Boſton, Feb. 8, 1769. SALUST.

An Account of ſome very large ELEPHANTS TEETH *found in* NORTH-AMERICA.

[Read before the Royal Society by P. Collinſon.]

I Perſuade myſelf it will not be unacceptable to this learned Society to receive the beſt intelligences I can collect of the Teeth and bones of Elephants, found in North America, in the year 1766, which are now offered for your inſpection.

George Croghan, Eſq; who is a deputy of Sir William Johnſon, the King's ſuperintendant of Indian affairs in America, in the courſe of his navigation down the great river Ohio, after paſſing the Miame river, in the evening came near the place where the Elephants bones are found, about four miles ſouth-eaſt of the Ohio, and about ſix hundred miles diſtant from and below Pittſburg, from the ſea-coaſt at leaſt ſeven hundred miles. Next morning he met with a large road, which the buffaloes had beaten large enough for two waggons to go abreaſt, leading ſtrait into the great licking place, to which the buffaloes and all the ſpecies of deer reſort, at a certain ſeaſon of the year, to lick the earth and water from ſalt ſprings, that are impregnated with nitreous particles; whether to cleanſe their ſtomachs, or for what other purpoſe, is ſubmitted to the ſentiments of the Society.

Mr. Croghan had been here ſome years before, and gave ſome account of the monſtrous bones, and teeth, found at this place, called by the Indians the great buffaloes Lick; but being now more at leiſure, he carefully examined all its ſurrounds, and diſcovered under a great bank, on the ſkirts of the Lick, five or ſix feet below the ſurface, open to view, a prodigious number bones and teeth, ſpecimen's of which now lie before the Society, belonging to ſome of the largeſt ſized animals; by the quantity, he computes there could not be leſs than thirty of their ſkeletons.

By their great teeth, or tuſks, of fine ivory, ſome near ſeven feet long; every one that views them, I believe, will not heſitate to conclude they belong to elephants.

It is very remarkable, and worthy of obſervation, none of the molares, or grinding teeth of Elephants, are diſcovered with theſe tuſks; but great numbers of very large pronged teeth of ſome vaſt animals are only found with them, which have no reſemblance to the molares, or grinding teeth, of any great animal yet known.

As no living Elephants have ever been ſeen or heard of in all America, ſince the Europeans have known that country, nor any creature like them; and being no probability of their having been brought from Africa, or Aſia; and as it is impoſſible that Elephants could inhabit the country where theſe bones and teeth are now found, by reaſon of the ſeverity of the winters, it ſeems incomprehenſible how they came there.

I conclude many of this learned Society are not unacquainted with the foſſil elephants teeth annually found in Siberia, lodged in the banks of the great river Oby, and other rivers of that country.

On the ſyſtem of the deluge, it has been conjectured, that, as the extenſive kingdom of Siberia lies behind the native country of the Elephants in Aſia, from weſt to eaſt, and to the north, by the violent action of the winds and waves, at the time of the deluge, theſe great floating bodies, the carcaſes of drowned elephants, where driven to the northward, and at the ſubſiding of the waters, depoſited where they are now found. But what ſyſtem, or hypotheſis, can, with any degree of probability, account for theſe remains of Elephants being found in America, where thoſe creatures are not known ever to have exiſted, is ſubmitted to this learned Society.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

SIR, *London, Oct.* 21.

Sell out, ſell out, before the foreign creditors take the alarm, is the advice that I a poor, and I fear unfortunate, Stock-holder meet with in all companies: But how can I ſell out, if no one will buy in; and that ſeems to be the caſe at preſent. I was in hopes what we ſhould be told the 8th of November would have revived public credit a little; but the ſtate of the nations has blaſted all my expectations from that quarter. We may be told that there have been given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of a diſpoſition to keep the peace: But alas! what will Bourbon aſſurances avail, when they muſt ſee the preſent is the fitteſt occaſion they can hope for to fall upon us. Fifteen or 1,600,000 l. of the ſinking fund taken away in time of peace from the public creditors, and applied to the ordinary ſervice, and only poor 5 or 600,000 left to pay off the aſtoniſhing debt of 141 millions; nay, not a ſingle guinea can be paid off next year, it ſeems, unleſs borrowing with one Hand, and paying with the other, may be called paying off; for after taking 15 or 1600,000 l. to make good the deficiencies of laſt year, which will juſt take up the whole of the ſinking fund; then there is 600,000 l. wanted for the civil liſt; but where it is to come from heaven knows.

In ſhort, whether we have peace or war, we muſt be undone I fear, and war will bring us ſooner to the criſis, and give us an excuſe for applying the only remedy our bleſſed M——rs have provided for us——a SPUNGE!

A Seller out if he could.

The INTREPID PATRIOT.

Dulce eſt pro patria mori. Hor.

What pity is it a man can die but once to ſave his country! Addiſon.

WHEN the Emperor Veſpaſian laid his peremptory commands on a particular Senator to give his voice againſt the intereſt of his country, and threatened him with immediate death in caſe he ſpoke the leaſt word in favour of the other party, the intrepid patriot, conſcious that the attempt to ſave the people of Rome from utter ruin was, thro' his prevailing influence, in his power, though the event was ever ſo uncertain, anſwered, with a ſmile, "Did I ever tell you I was immortal? My virtue is in my own diſpoſal; my life in yours: Do what you will, I ſhall do what I ought; and if I fall in the ſervice of my country, I ſhall have more triumph in my death, than you in all your laurels."

LONDON,

Oct. 22. Lately the following extraordinary affair happened at Corke, in Ireland:---A livery ſervant applied to his maſter for his wages, and repeated it for ſome time; the maſter always refuſed paying him, till at laſt the ſervant, reſolving not to be put off, loaded his piſtol, and aſked his maſter for the money; the maſter again refuſing, he produced his piſtol; on which the key of a bureau was delivered him, and from the drawer he took his wages to a farthing, delivered the key, and quitted the houſe. The maſter took him up for a robbery, and the ſervant was ſentenced to be hanged. While the execution was performing, the mob cut him down, and he made his eſcape; ſoon after which, information was made that he was ſecreted in a certain houſe, and accordingly was found, and on being brought to the bar, and the identity of his perſon proved, was executed. The mob again roſe, ſeized the informer, diſmembered him, and nailed them to the priſon door.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Sept. 30.

"This place affords little or nothing new. His Mooriſh Majeſty perſiſts ſtill in his demands; by which means this garriſon continues to ſuffer exceedingly. We expect that you will frighten him into terms, for he does not ſeem to mind us. Our Vice Conſul ſets out from this place to-morrow, for Morocco, to ſee what he can do; notwithſtanding which we do not flatter ourſelves that he will be able to ſucceed. A frigate, I am perſuaded, would ſpeak more to the purpoſe."

ANNAPOLIS, February 2.

On Tueſday laſt, a ſervant man of Mr. William Logan's, in this city, was unfortunately cruſhed to death, by the falling of a large bank of earth upon him, as he was digging under it for clay, to ſupply his maſter's brick-yard.

Laſt night, a young man who calls himſelf William Hamilton, came to Capt. Reith's, in this city, with a boy and two horſes, which he immediately diſcharged, and ſeemed very deſirous of croſſing the bay; but as he could not be accommodated immediately with a boat, he was obliged to continue in town.——About one o'clock this morning, two gentlemen, one of whom had his watch taken out of his houſe the day before, by the above youth, came to Capt. Reith's in purſuit of him: The watch being found under his head, he was immediately carried before a magiſtrate, and committed to Jail. He has a bank note with him for £. 10, is dreſſed in a ſuit of light cloth, trimm'd with black, and ſays he came from Frederickſburg, in Virginia. ——It ſeems, on inquiry, he arrived there about

three weeks ago, in the character of a convict, and was purchaſed by a gentleman, who, having ſome knowledge of his father, ſet him at liberty.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

On Tueſday laſt, early in the morning, a fire broke out in the houſe of the Reverend Mr. Sturgeon, a few miles from town, which entirely deſtroyed the ſame, together with the greateſt part of the furniture. The fire had got to ſuch a height before it was diſcovered, that it was with difficulty the family ſaved their lives. 'Tis ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by ſetting hot coals too near the dough-trough the night before.

Extract of a Letter from London, Oct. 22, 1768.

"American affairs engage the attention of the public here, and truly they are in a critical ſituation. The late reſolutions of ſeveral of the colonies, not to import any Britiſh manufactures for one year, and not to purchaſe any of thoſe articles that are taxed, 'till the act of Parliament reſpecting them be repealed, make great impreſſions on the minds of people here, and perplex the Miniſtry, ſo that they are at a loſs how to act——for as the ſtamp-act was calculated, to execute itſelf,——ſo the late one of taxation muſt drop, by the colonies not purchaſing the articles ſo taxed——a better way could not have been fallen upon, in the preſent juncture, to ſerve the liberties of America——I hope the different provinces will lay aſide their little party affairs, firmly unite and ſtand to their reſolutions. The Parliament meets next month, when it is ſuppoſed the fate of America will be determined, as the whole affair is to be laid before them.

The Cordwainers Fire Company have come to an Agreement, not to purchaſe any LAMB during the enſuing Seaſon, in order to increaſe the Number of Sheep.

At a Meeting of the *Heart-in-Hand* Fire Company, the 2d Inſtant, the following reſolution was unanimouſly agreed on, viz. "Whereas the Increaſe of our Woollen Manufactories will greatly conduce to the Benefit of this Country, it is therefore agreed by this Company, that we will not purchaſe any LAMB, nor ſuffer any to be purchaſed or uſed in our Families, during the preſent Year.

NEW-YORK, February 23.

Monday the 13th Inſtant, about 7 o'Clock, was ſtole out of the Houſe of Mr. William Irvin, at Walton's Dock, a Piece of brown Nap'd Ratteen, of 25 Yards; 6 Yards and a Half of Red Coating, and one brown Kerſey Watch Coat. The Thief got off undiſcovered.

Saturday laſt the Snow King George, Capt. Potts, of Philadelphia, not being able to get into the Capes of Delaware, and being in want of Water, arrived here in 8 Weeks from Liſbon: He ſays it was in Agitation at that Place to lay a Duty of 2s. 2d. Sterling, on every Barrel of American Flour imported into any Port of Portugal.

On Wedneſday Evening the 8th Inſt. died Mr. JAMES TUCKER, of this Place, late a Practitioner in Phyſic at Surinam; a Gentleman of real Merit, and native Ingenuity, and particularly fond of Natural Hiſtory, in which he had made a very curious and valuable Collection.---This he has directed to be depoſited in the Library of KING'S COLLEGE, as the Foundation of a MUSEUM, to the Increaſe and Improvement of which, it is hoped all the Lovers of that truly delightful Study will contribute, as often as Opportunity ſhall put it in their Power. By doing which they will not only have the Merit of promoting an uſeful Inſtitution, but effectually preſerve, and give a Value to many Things, which ſingly might be neglected, and thought of no Eſtimation.

The General Aſſembly of this Province is prorogued to the 4th Day of April next.

The Publick are cautioned to beware of Counterfeit *New-York* Two Pound Bills, of the Emiſſion of the 12th of April 1760, and ſigned by John Van Horn, Elias Deſbroſſes and R. G. Livingſton. —They are very ill done, and may be diſcovered upon the firſt View, by any Perſon acquainted with Paper Money.——There were three found on Friday laſt, that had been paſſed by one Woman. The Houſe was ſearched by Authority, but no Diſcovery could be made of any more.——She keeps a Tavern, and upon her being examined, could not give any Account from whom ſhe had them, but ſaid ſhe had them by her ſome Time.—A bad Bill of the ſame Emiſſion, was ſtopped ſome Time ago by the mayor, which had been paſſed by a Man from New-England; and another by a Juſtice in Dutcheſs County.

Saturday laſt two Men were carted round the Town, on a Wooden Horſe, beſides being whip'd at the Poſt 39 Laſhes, a puniſhment for Stealing: One of them named Fitz Gerald, was found guilty of Petty Larceny, at the Quarter Seſſions, about a Fortnight ago, for which he was whip'd and diſcharged, and on Wedneſday laſt he was again taken up, tried and convicted for ſtealing ſome Silk Handkerchiefs, for which he received the ſecond Puniſhment of Whipping and Carting:——They had each of them Labels pinned on their Breaſts, and were ſurrounded with a Crowd of ſpectators; and it is hoped this Method of expoſing ſuch Criminals, will have a better Effect, than barely Whipping at the Poſt.——The other Man is ſaid to be a Seaman, and convicted of Stealing ſome Clothes.

On Tueſday arrived the Ship Charming Polly, Captain Montgomery, from New Caſtle, in 11 Weeks, conſequently brings no News. On the Paſſage he ſpoke, Jan. 26, Lat. 38, 15, Lon. 73, 10, a Snow, Capt. Chavilier, from Bilboa to South-Carolina; and Feb. 23, Lat. 30, 15, Lon. 69, 10, a Schooner, Capt. Hinman, from N. Carolina, for Boſton.

The following, we are told, is a full and exact Liſt of the Gentlemen, lately elected to repreſent the People of this Province in General Aſſembly. Thoſe mark'd thus, * were not of the laſt Aſſembly.

City and County of New-York.
James De Lancey, Jacob Walton,
* John Cruger, James Jauncey, Eſqrs.
Suffolk County.
* William Nichol, Eſq: * Col. Woodhul.
City and County of Albany.
Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Philip Schuyler, Eſqrs
Town of Schenectady.
Nicholas Groote, Eſq;
Manor of Renſelaer.
Abraham Ten Broeck, Eſq;
Manor of Livingſton.
Philip Livingſton, Eſq;
Ulſter County.
George Clinton, Charles Dewitt, Eſqrs.
Dutches County
Leonard Van Kleck, Dirck Brinkerhoff, Eſqrs.
Orange County.
* John De Noyelle, * —— Gale, Eſqrs.
Weſt Cheſter County.
John Thomas, Frederick Philipſe, Eſqrs.
Borough of Weſt Cheſter.
* Lewis Morris, Eſq;
Manor of Cortland.
Piere Van Cortlandt, Eſq;
King's County.
Simon Boerum, John Rapalje, Eſqrs.
Queen's County.
Daniel Kiſſam, Zebulon Seaman, Eſqrs.
Richmond County.
Benjamin Seaman, * Billup Farmer, Eſqrs.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Nancy, Dwine, from North-Carolina. Lady Moore, Monro, Rhode-Iſland. Newry, Smith, Briſtol. Elizabeth, Dunſter, Portſmouth. Marlborough, Richards, Virginia. Charming Polly, Montgomery, New Caſtle,

Outward.——May, Nevile, for Briſtol. Lady Moore, Munro, Boſton.

Cleared.——Ann, Arnold, to London. New Culloden, Hunter; Phenix, Miller; and Jenny, Meares, Londonderry. Providence, Boyd, Liverpool and Dublin. Recovery, Bull, Liſbon. Liberty, Britton, Cayenne. Happy Return, Stillwell, Teneriff. Molly, Hunter, Jamaica. Pitt, Satterthwaite, Africa. Endeavour, Ellis, Virginia. Sea Flower, Cox, Rhode-Iſland.

JACOB ROOME,

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he makes this Country Flour of Muſtard, at his Dwelling Houſe in Broad-Street, in New-York; he gives ready Money for good clean Muſtard Seed, he likewiſe has for Sale, a ſtrong able Negro Man. 64 67

WHEREAS it has been reported, That Edward Laight had ſundry goods ſhip'd in the Newry Capt. Smith from Briſtol, on 2d. November, 1768, contrary to an agreement entered into by the merchants of this city——This may certify the public that the report is groundleſs, as is evident from the letter wrote on the occaſion, which particularly mentions that they were "actually and bona-fide ſhip'd on the 1ſt November." If any perſon requires further ſatisfaction, by applying to Edward Laight, they may read the original letter, or by waiting on Meſſrs. Thompſon and Alexander, they may ſee Capt. Smith's affidavit relative to the whole cargo.

N. B. Should the public not be ſatisfied with the above account, the owner of the Goods ſubmits them to their diſcretion, to take ſuch ſteps as ſhall be moſt proper. 64 67

For LONDON,
The new Brigantine SALLY,
Solomon Townſend, Maſter;
SHE will ſail in three Weeks, having the chief Part of her Cargo ready to put on board. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with the ſaid Maſter, or
BENJAMIN BOOTH.
New-York, 20th Feb. 1769. 64 67

WILLIAM PEARSON,
Clock and Watch-Maker, near the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe,
BEGS leave to inform the public, that he makes, mends, and repairs, all ſorts of clocks and watches, after the beſt and cheapeſt rates; likewiſe has to ſell, ſome very neat ſilver and pinchbeck watches, which he will warrant for any reaſonable time; a very neat muſical clock, a neat aſſortment of chains, ſeals, &c. All Gentlemen or Ladies, that chooſe to favour him with their commands, either in town or country, may depend on having them executed after the beſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice, By their very humble ſervant.
N. B. He cleans clocks by the year. 64 67

(Never acted There)
By Permiſſion of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.
BY THE *AMERICAN COMPANY*,
At the Theatre, in John Street, on Friday, next, being the 24th of February, 1769, will be preſented, a TRADEDY, call'd.
ALEXANDER THE GREAT, OR THE RIVAL QUEENS.
To which will be added, The
CONTRIVANCES.
Tickets to be had of Hugh Gaine, in Hanover-Square, and Philip Miller, at the Oſwego-Market.

TO BE LET,
A Houſe in Dock-Street, between Coenties Market and the Old Slip, next Door to Mr. Gerardus Duyckinck:——Inquire of CORNELIUS CLOPPER, in Hanover-Square. 64 67

To be SOLD,
At the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday the 24th of March next, at public Sale, or at private Sale any Time before;
A Lot of ground and houſe, belonging to George Hopkins; ſituate on Golden-hill, next door to Mr. M'Gennis, tavern keeper. A free-maſon's lodge was formerly held in the ſaid houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of public ſale, may apply to Mrs. Mary Hopkins, living in the houſe, or to Lambert Garriſon, or William Malcom, by whom a good title will be given. 64 67

RUN away the 20th inſtant, Feb. from the ſubſcriber, a little apprentice boy, named Philip Sparling, about four feet high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; Had on when he went away, a pair of good buckſkin breeches, but much ſoiled, and no coat, waiſtcoat, nor hat; looks to be old. All maſters of veſſels are deſired to take notice, that any perſon who either takes away, or harbours the ſaid apprentice, will be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and any perſon who ſhall bring the ſaid apprentice to me, in the city of New-York, living near the Baptiſt meeting houſe, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all reaſonable coſts and charges paid, by
64 67 CHARLES MILLER.

PURſuant to an act, entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors;" public notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Thomas Mitchell, an abſconding debtor, that the ſubſcribers, being truſtees for all the ſaid creditors, are ready to make a dividend among the ſaid creditors, of the ſaid Thomas Mitchell's eſtate: And we the ſaid ſubſcribers, hereby deſire all the ſaid creditors to meet at the houſe of Stephen Cornell, ſituate at Succeſs, in the townſhip of Hempſtead, in Queen's County, in the Province of New-York, on the fifth day of May next; that a dividend of the ſaid eſtate may be made among the ſaid creditors. Dated the fourteenth day of February, 1769.
JOSEPH BURR,
64 67 ROBERT MITCHELL, jun.
CHARLES HICKS, jun.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1769.

For the Encouragement of the Paper Manufactory, the following Advertiſement is copied from the Pennſylvania Journal, and being equally applicable to this Province, is earneſtly recommended to the Conſideration of all who deſire its Proſperity and wiſh to preſerve its Freedom.

RAGS being the main ſupport of the Paper Manufacture; and the Britiſh Parliament having made that buſineſs worthy the attention of every one who thinks his own intereſt, or the liberty and proſperity of this province and country worth his notice; it's therefore hoped, that all thoſe will conſider the importance of a Paper Manufactory carried on in its full extent. The Manufactory has been eſtabliſhed in this province for many years, but the want of FINE RAGS has obliged the manufacturers to confine themſelves to the ordinary paper. In the laſt year a ſmall quantity of fine rags having been collected, near a hundred reams of good writing paper were made, and ſold cheaper than Engliſh paper of the ſame quality. By this trial, thoſe who have uſed the paper, are convinced that many thouſand pounds may be kept within this province. As the ſaving of rags will more particularly fall within the ſphere of the Ladies, it is not doubted, but their love of liberty, and their tender connections with the other ſex, will induce them to give their aſſiſtance in ſupporting the intereſt of their country, by the following eaſy method. Have a ſmall bag or pillow-caſe hanging in ſome corner or cloſet, into which throw all your pieces or ſcraps of linen, tho' they ſhould not be above an inch long, inſtead of throwing them into the fire, as too many have done, and at the end of every two or three months ſend them for ſale, or give them to ſome indigent body for that purpoſe; and thereby you would do a deed of charity; and not in the leaſt impoveriſh yourſelf. Let me now aſk thoſe Ladies who have a regard for their country, which of them would decline taking this inconſiderable trouble, to ſave the ſums of money that will be annually torn from us to maintain in voluptuouſneſs our greedy taſk maſters? It is not what you will get, for that will be a trifle. It is what you will ſave to the public, and the uſeful employment which you will thereby find for the induſtrious poor, that muſt be your prevailing motive.

[Conſidering the great ſums of money that are continually ſent out of America, and particularly from this province, for the ſingle article of paper, and that the making of it is a profitable buſineſs for the manufacturer, it is amazing more attention has not been paid to it's encouragement, and that people of fortune, have not applied their money that way; ſince it would produce a conſiderable and certain profit, and alſo be a very great benefit to the province, and all the Britiſh colonies; eſpecially ſince the unconſtitutional impoſition exacted upon us for the vaſt quantities our neceſſities oblige us to import from England. The demand for this article will continually increaſe in proportion to the increaſe of people in theſe colonies, which in leſs than 50 years, will probably be more populous than the Iſland of Great-Britain, which would not be able to ſupply our demand; So that we are prompted to engage in the manufacture not only from a certain view of profit by the buſineſs itſelf, and a deſire to promote the good of our country, and preſerve its right and liberties; but by the impoſition laid upon us in the uſe of Britiſh paper, which ſhould operate in the nature of a bounty, encouraging us to manufacture for ourſelves: Tho' it is humbly recommended to public conſideration, whether it would not be expedient to encourage the manufacture of this article, and of all others on which duties are impoſed by the Britiſh parliament, by private ſubſcription, ſince we can hardly expect to get a publick act paſſed for that purpoſe. Beſides the money ſent from this province to Europe for paper, conſiderable ſums are ſent for it to Philadelphia where I am told there are near twenty paper mills; whereas in this province there are only one or two, tho' above 20 might meet with full employment, and if every family would accuſtom themſelves to ſave all their rags, waſte paper, tow, &c. it would generally afford paper ſufficient for the uſe of each reſpective family that ſaved it.]

POETS CORNER.

On LIBERTY.

HAIL facred *FREEDOM!* of celeſtial Birth,
The Source of Peace, Content and Joy on Earth,
Warm'd by thy Fire my Soul aſcends on high,
And dares to call thee from thy native Sky:
Inſpir'd by thee wiſe SOLON fram'd his State,
And fam'd LYCURGUS made his Country great;
By thee thoſe Sages glorious Plans deſign'd,
And made old GREECE the Miſtreſs of Mankind;
By the deſerted, all her Glories fall,
Deteſted Slavery deſtroy'd them all.
Then on her Ruins mighty ROME aroſe,
And by her Arms ſtruck Terror in her Foes;
By thee ſhe gain'd the Empire of the World,
And on her Enemies Deſtruction hurl'd.
But when by Vice pure Virtue was expell'd,
When foul Intemperance Dominion held,
FREEDOM diſdaining ſuch Alliance, fled,
And to her former Sons, indignant ſaid;
"O wretched Sons! from this unhappy Hour,
"I give you up to arbitrary Power;
"Since Love of Fame and Virtue are no more,
"I'll ſeek ſome other hoſpitable Shore."
She ſpoke, then on her ſlutt'ring Pinions ſoar'd,
And all the Regions of the World explor'd;
When great BRITANNIA's gen'rous Soil ſhe ſpy'd,
"Here let me fix my Influence," ſhe cry'd.
'Twas then our Anceſtors became renown'd,
And blooming Laurels free-born BRITONS crown'd;
'Twas then our EDWARDS and our HENRYS fought,
Who by their Conqueſts endleſs Glory ſought:
'Twas *FREEDOM*'s Sons that gave proud GALLIA Law,
'Twas *FREEDOM*'s Sons that kept the World in Awe,
Deſcend then, heav'nly Goddeſs! deign to ſmile,
With wonted Goodneſs on fair ALBION's Iſle;
With gen'rous Ardour all her Sons inſpire,
And touch their glowing Breaſts with honeſt Fire;
Shield them from Slavery, Contempt and Woe,
And let each Heart with public Virtue glow.
And long may GEORGE the Sceptre juſtly ſway,
Exalt the low, and make the proud obey,
Drive from his ſacred Throne aſpiring Men,
And give the Reins to LIBERTY again. *Jan.* 2, 1769.

FREEMAN's ALMANACK,

Having been much called for ſince the firſt Edition has been all ſold off, And many People being not yet ſupplied, We have therefore reprinted a few Hundreds, which may be had at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange at the uſual Prices.

To be SOLD,

And enter'd upon the firſt of May next,

THE Houſe and Ground where Mangel Minthorn, Cooper, now lives, in Broad-Street.

ALSO,

To be enter'd upon the 25th of March, or ſooner if ſold,

A Store Houſe in Queen-Street, and Lot of Ground 24 Feet in Front and about 60 Feet deep: Inquire of (63—) ABRAHAM COCK, Cooper.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

New-York, January 5, 1769.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING opened his Day and Night School, informs the *reſpectable Public*, that he teaches the following Brances of Literature with Fidelity, viz. Orthography or *true Spelling*, Orthoephy or juſt Pronunciation, which the Pupil is taught, not by Precept alone; but by occular Example, and manual Application of ſome of the Organs of Speech, in ſuch a Manner, that he cannot avoid (if he tries) pronouncing whatever is required, Reading with proper Stops, Emphaſis, Cadence, Quantity and a Delivery, varied and governed by the Senſe. Writing is alſo carefully attended to, as will be evident to any who ſhall be pleaſed to inſpect the Progreſs of his Pupils; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, Menſuration of Superficies, Solids, &c. and that in a very familiar Method, well adapted to Mercantile Affairs. Merchants Accompts according to the moſt approved Method, by Charge and Diſcharge or Double Entry, illuſtrated by a Variety of Specimens, ſufficient to render the whole Syſtem familiar to the tendereſt Capacity. (63 66)

Hugh Hughes.

TO BE LET,

THREE Lots of Ground, ſituate at the Ship Yards, each Lot it fifty Feet in Front and Two Hundred Feet deep:—Inquire of ANNE BURKE, at the Old Slip. 63 66

ON Wedneſday the eighteenth of January laſt, run-away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named James M'Donah, about twenty two years of age, a fair complexion, with dark brown hair, and about five feet five inches high: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured linſeywoolſey jacket, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſoaled ſhoes, a checked ſhirt; but it is ſuppoſed he will change his name and clothes, as uſual. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have five pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me DANIEL TAYLOR, living at Newark Mountains. 61 64

THIS is to inform William Cotton, a native of Scotland, who was a ſailor on board the brigantine Minerva, Capt. William Sherman, from New-Haven to St. Croix, from February to May 1767, and was diſcharged at St. Croix; that if he will apply to Adam Babcock, at New-Haven, or to the Printer hereof, he will hear of ſomething much to his advantage; the ſaid Cotton is a ſhort thick well ſet man, about 5 feet 4 inches high.—Any maſter of veſſel that has ſeen the ſaid Cotton, and can give any information where he may be found, is requeſted to inform the Printer hereof, of the ſame. 61 67

New-Haven, Jan. 1ſt, 1769. ADAM BABCOCK.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. John Heapy, late of Liverpool, deceaſed, by Book, Bond, or Note, are requeſted to make immediate Payment of the ſame, to Remſen and Van Alſtyne; and thoſe having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be immediately ſettled.

ABRAHAM VAN ALSTYNE, } Executors.
61 64 JERONIMUS R. REMSEN, }

ALL perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of James Strachan, late of this city, Carver and Cabinet-maker, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order for a ſettlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to Jonathan Blake, Thomas Barrow, or James Barrow, who are empower'd to ſettle and receive the ſame, by CATHARINE STRACHAN, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. The buſineſs of the late James Strachan, will be carried on in the ſame ſhop, as uſual; and his widow hopes for the continuance of the favours of her late huſband's friends, and the public in general, which will be thankfully acknowledged. 62 65

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and lot of ground, ſituate in the Meadows, near the ſlip, in the out-ward of this city, late the property of Abijah Abbot, deceaſed;—The ſaid houſe being two ſtories in height, twenty ſix feet ſix inches in front, and thirty three feet in depth, has four rooms upon each floor, and ſix fire places in the ſame: together with two cellar kitchens, and a good ciſtern adjoining.—The ſaid lot being in front and rear, twenty ſix feet ſix inches, and in depth one hundred feet.——Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe the ſame, by applying to MARY ABBOT, executrix of the ſaid Abijah Abbot, deceaſed, living upon the premiſes, may know the terms of ſale, by whom, upon agreement, an indiſputable title will be given. 62 65

AS the perſons indebted to the eſtate of Abijah Abbot, deceaſed, have been deſired, by public advertiſements, to diſcharge the ſame, and as they have hitherto been delatory;—they are once more requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately, otherwiſe they muſt expect to meet with immediate proſecution at law. 62 65

New-York, January 31ſt, 1769.

RUN-away, on Sunday laſt, the 29th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Fluſhing, on Long-Iſland, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named James Lawſon, about 21 years old, his noſe pretty long, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort black hair, and of a dark complexion, pretty ſlender, and about 5 feet 10 inches high: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old brown under waiſtcoat, the back parts of different colours, with two ſlips of velvet behind; a cloſe brown kerſey upper waiſtcoat, with breeches of the ſame; white ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid run-away, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by (61 64) ABRAHAM LAWRENCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the plantation belonging to *George Hicks*, abſconded, lying oppoſite to Middletown Point, in Eaſt New-Jerſey, will be expoſed to ſale by way of public vendue, at the houſe of *Jarrett Wall*, at Mount-pleaſant, on Wedneſday the firſt day of March next. The ſaid plantation contains about 120 acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, barn, a very good bearing orchard, ſome very good ſalt meadow, and not much of the land cleared. The vendue to begin at one o'clock ſaid day, where the conditions of ſale will be publiſhed. January the 16th, 1769. 59—62.

JOHN BURROWES,
By us JARRETT WALL, and } Auditors.
LEWIS FORMAN.

Five Pounds Reward,

WENT off from Greenwich, in Connecticut, in a boat, belonging to the ſubſcriber, one Jeremiah Wines, he is of a middling ſtature, and wears his own hair, the boat is 28 feet keel, 11 feet beam, and about 3 feet hold, built with butter nutt-timber, and hath her deck ſaw'd thro' on the larboard ſide, in order to make a horſe port, to take horſes in, being for a ferry boat. Said Wines was at New-Haven, about the 20th of December laſt, bound for New-York: Any perſon that will take him up, and ſecure the boat, ſo that I may have her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by me 62—67

Greenwich Feb. 4th, 1769. Jeſſe Hallick,

TO be SOLD, two certain houſes and lots, ſituate at Brookland Ferry, in King's county, on Long-Iſland, the property of Chriſtopher Codwiſe, fronting the road that leads from ſaid ferry to Brookland town; the one containing in breadth, front and rear, 26 feet; and in length on each ſide 106 feet. The other containing 40 feet in front, 50 feet in rear, and in length 107 feet; whereon is a good dwelling houſe, ſtore houſe, and barn, with a cartway on the one ſide and the privilege of a four feet eight inch ally on the other, where for many years paſt a noted ſhop has been kept, and is very ſuitable and convenient for a ſhop-keeper, or bolter. Whoever inclines to purchaſe either, or both of the aforeſaid lots, may enquire of Chriſtopher Codwiſe, living on the premiſes.

N. B. If not ſold by the 5th of April next, then to be ſold at public vendue. 62. 65.

To be let, from the firſt of May next,

A Convenient Dwelling Houſe in Broad-Street, near the Exchange, with ſix Fire Places, and a good Kitchen, with a dry Cellar under the Whole: Inquire of Francis Panton, oppoſite the ſaid Houſe, or Robert Johnſon, in Princes-Street. 60 63

New-York, January 16th, 1769.

PETER VIANEY,
Fencing and Dancing Maſter,

BEING entirely recovered of a Pleuriſy, which detained him for three Weeks paſt, propoſes to open both his private and public Schools on Monday next, being the 31ſt current. 60 63

To be LET, the firſt of May next,

THE Houſe now in Poſſeſſion of Mr. John Erneſt, Merchant, in Dock-Street, near Coenties-Market:—Inquire of John Harris Cruger, who has to let, immediately,—a very good Store, on the Great-Dock.

New-York, 1ſt Feb. 1769. 61 64

To be SOLD, *at private SALE,*

THE houſe wherein Mr. Jacob Kemper lately lived, at the corner of Crown-ſtreet, oppoſite the Oſwego-market;—noted as an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, in which it has been long improved. The houſe is very convenient for a Family; having a good cellar and cellar kitchen, a ſtable and chair houſe adjoining, a pump and ciſtern in the yard, a graſs plat, &c. &c. For further particulars inquire of Mr. John Morton, merchant, near the Fly-market; or of Doctor John Miller, near the premiſes. 61 64

To be let from the firſt of May next,

THE dwelling houſe and appurtenances wherein Meſſrs. Hoffman and Ludlow, merchants now live, ſituate in Dock-ſtreet, belonging to the eſtate of Garrit Van Horne, late of this city, deceaſed; by Ann Van Horne, in Chapel-ſtreet. 61 64

A few HOGSHEADS of
Choice JAMAICA *RUM,*
TO BE SOLD AT
WILLIAM MERCIER's,
Near the COFFEE-HOUSE. 51—

TO BE SOLD, at public vendue, on Friday the 10th day of March next, all the real eſtate of Iſaiah Younglove, in the townſhip of Bridgewater in Somerſet county and province of New-Jerſey, viz. one farm, whereon he now dwells, contäining about 160 acres of land, whereon is a new comfortable dwelling houſe, with a good cellar and four fire places; a good barn and thriving young orchard of about 400 apple trees, a conſiderable quantity of the land, cleared and in good fence, pleaſantly ſituated, on a public road, about one mile and a half from Bound Brook town; alſo 12 acres of meadow ground, near the above premiſes; as alſo another plantation of about 100 acres, whereon is a new framed houſe and other conveniences, a young orchard and plenty of meadow, and alſo a ſmall tract of about 18 acres, with a ſaw mill in good repair, ſituated in the midſt of a great plenty of good timber, &c. the terms of payment made very eaſy, and the purchaſer may enter on the ſame by the firſt of May next, as he purpoſes to move out of this province, as ſoon as his concerns are ſettled, &c.

Said vendue to be held on the premiſes, and to begin at 12 o'clock of ſaid day, where due attendance will be given.

62 65 ISAIAH YOUNGLOVE.

N. B. The title indiſputable. Feb. 4th, 1769.

LOST, Feb. 7, at five in the Evening,

A Superfine blue broad-cloth cloak, from the Servant's Lodge, at the College gate: if offered to ſale, or pawn, pray ſtop it, and you ſhall have Two Dollars reward.

It is hoped that if any honeſt perſon has got it he will be ſo kind to ſend it to the ſervant at the gate, by which he will confer a very great obligation on the ſervant, who muſt otherwiſe pay for it out of his wages. 62 65

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Grammar-School is opened in Orange Town, in Orange County, a very retired and pleaſantly ſituated part of the country. The inhabitants being very deſirous of having a ſchool in the place, will take in boarders at as low a rate as they can poſſibly afford. This ſchool is deſigned principally for the ſake of the poorer ſort of people among the Dutch, many of whom have been, hitherto diſcouraged from ſending their children abroad to latin ſchools, by the greatneſs of the price. It is therefore hoped that ſuch, in particular, will encourage this undertaking: and all who ſhall ſend their children here, may depend upon the beſt endeavours of their very humble ſervant, RICHARD DEVENS.

The price of tuition is 20s. for admiſſion, and 20s. by the quarter,—the price of board will not exceed £. 12 by the year, York currency. 62 65

TO be SOLD at public vendue, on Tneſday the 7th of *March*, on the premiſes, the houſe and ground now in poſſeſſion of Capt. Peter Dobſon: The houſe is 25 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, with a good kitchen adjoining, is new and well built, has ſix fire-places, and a good cellar under the whole; a good well and ciſtern in the yard: The lot fronts two publick ſtreets, viz. Cherry-ſtreet, and Water-ſtreet, and 25 feet wide, front and rear, more or leſs; and 170 feet long. At the rear is a large ſtore houſe and gangway. Alſo a lot fronting Water-ſtreet, of 22 feet wide, more or leſs, and 200 feet long, with the privilege for the corporation grant, whereon is a good well built dock. The above place is very convenient and well ſituated for a bolter, baker, or flax-ſeed merchant. It will be ſold together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Bonds with good ſecurity, will be taken for the greateſt part of the payment.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1364.

[THURSDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1769.]

The ANATOMIST. No. XIX.
The ANATOMIST *to the* CENTINEL.
A CARD.

Infandum renovare jubes dolorem.

SIR,

SO abhorrent to my nature is every ſpecies of recrimination, however juſtly provoked, that it is with ſome reluctance I enter upon the remainder of the taſk I propoſed for myſelf: The very cur that ſnarls at me, I am loth to treat with opprobious names, and would rather quiet him by throwing a cruſt, than attempting to break his bones.

Though you and your friends have called my knife a bloody one, and have ſometimes in imagination magnified it into a cleaver; yet let the public, judge between you and me, whether I have not gone about my work with a decent and merciful hand, neither mangling the fleſh, nor disjointing the bones; but carefully ſeparating the one from the other. I have fully ſhewn that the fears and jealouſies you have endeavoured to ſpread among his Majeſty's good ſubjects in America concerning eccleſiaſtical courts, the loſs of ſpiritual liberty, and enormous epiſcopal juriſdictions to be erected over the laity, are abſolute chimeras of your own brain, without the leaſt ſhadow of ground, in any law (ſtatute or common) that hath force in theſe colonies. I have ſhewn further that your un-chriſtian and un-brotherly charge againſt our Church of having corrupted the pure word of God with human inventions, ſtands refuted by the teſtimonies of almoſt every reformed Church upon earth; even by the founders and princes of your own party.

Upon the whole, I have left the reader to judge, whether in your behaviour towards your epiſcopal brethren, you could have been actuated by any better motive than an unhallowed zeal to exalt your own party on the depreſſion of others; and whether it be fair or candid to keep up an eternal clamour, in order to deprive your fellow-proteſtants of a juſt and natural right, merely on account of groundleſs jealouſies, about contingencies abſolutely improbable, and only poſſible upon a ſuppoſition that all our laws and charters are to be diſſolved. I have appealed to your own conſcience, whether union among ourſelves in America, or the common cauſe of proteſtantiſm, are likely to be promoted by vilifying and traducing a Church which, I will ſtill ſay, is the main bulwark of the reformation; whoſe venerable martyrs ſealed it with their blood; and whoſe illuſtrious divines, ſtill foremoſt in the battle, have ſhook the papacy to its loweſt foundation, and have exhibited to the world ſuch noble writings in favour of primitive Chriſtianity, as we believe, will only periſh, or ceaſe to be admired, when the world itſelf ſhall periſh with it!

So far, I think Sir, I ought not even to incur your blame in having proceeded; and although I was not forward to enter into this diſpute, yet rejoiced I am in the event, that it hath furniſhed an anſwer, and given ſatisfaction, to ſome thouſands, whom your party, in every corner of the country, were endeavouring to prejudice in their ſentiments concerning our Church. But, although I have thus far touched you but lightly, yet in what remains I muſt approach towards your very vitals; and therefore I am very unwilling to proceed without giving you a ſhort reſpite, to ſee if you have any thing further to offer for yourſelf, and whether I may not be ſaved from ſome part of the diſagreeable taſk that lies before me. In the mean while, I will fairly tell you my three remaining ſubjects, which will be more or leſs enlarged upon, according as you offer freſh matter; for I am earneſtly deſirous, on account of the public, that this controverſy, if it muſt be further proſecuted, ſhould be brought to as ſpeedy an iſſue as poſſible.

1. You and your friends, allying yourſelves with the North-Britain, have aſſiduouſly circulated his number LXI. with this favourite doctrine to exalt your party——"NO DISSENTER, NO LIBERTY."——I propoſe therefore to give ſome ſpecimens of the zeal ſhewn by your party for liberty from the beginning.

2. The Remonſtrant, one of your auxiliaries, if peradventure not yourſelf, hath told us how many have ſuffered under the penal laws of our Church, and threatens us with hanging theſe laws out to view. Juſt as if one were throwing a parcel of dead men's bodies before your eyes, and accuſe a certain perſon as the murderer, threatening, if he would not confeſs the fact, to produce the weapon wherewith it was perpetrated. We would be glad this weapon was produced, as we think it an alleviating circumſtance that it would be found a defenſive, not an offenſive one. Upon this head therefore, I propoſe to ſhew what have been the doctrines of your party concerning that toleration whereof you boaſt yourſelves to be examples; and ſhall make good what Biſhop BRAMHAL long ſince ſaid to your fore-runner Baxter——"Sum up all of your party that ſince the beginning of the Reformation have been caſt aſide, or driven away in the whole kingdom; and we will ſet in the ballance only thoſe who, in the ſhort ſpace of ſeven years, in three places, London and the two Univerſities, were haled to priſons, chaſed into baniſhments, ſequeſtered, or left to the mercileſs world to beg their bread, and they ſhall double your number;——and for learning, &c. thoſe of your party will ſcarce deſerve to be named with them in the ſame day; and if we compare the ſufferings of your ſuppoſed confeſſors, they will appear but fleabitings, in compariſon of theirs, but the greateſt diſparity remaineth yet untouched——the one ſuffered for FAITH and LOYALTY, &c.——the others for FACTION."

3. As to my concluding paper this I propoſe for the ſubject. you have moſt unjuſtly accuſed a ſociety, conſiſting of many of the moſt reſpectable names in Great-Britain "of having ſquandered away money collected for the relief of the ſavages." I will therefore enquire what uſe your party has made of large ſums collected for the ſame purpoſe. Further, you are again in your 21ſt number labouring to prove Doctor Chandler the aggreſſor in this diſpute; although if he had begun it, there is a manifeſt difference between a pamphlet, read probably by a few hundred people, and introducing the matter, as you did, into a news-paper, to be read perhaps by thirty thouſand. But to cut this matter ſhort, I am able to lay before the world ſome letters written by the leaders of your party, in November 1766 (long before Dr. Chandler wrote his piece) wherein this attack upon the Church in America, (purſuant to letters from England) was projected; and a confeſſion made that your party were "determined in a few "months to be at as great variance with Church-"men on account of their deſire of Biſhops, as ever "you were with the Quakers; and that, for this "purpoſe ſalutary ſteps were then taking to get "the *whole Preſbyterian intereſt* on the Continent, "more firmly united." I can even oblige you with your plan of union, correſpondence, committees, &c. and even the names of ſome committees if I had not too good an opinion of ſeveral whoſe names you have made free with, to believe they were ever conſulted or conſenting in ſuch a ſcheme. To this, if I had not a deſire to cloſe rather than widen differences, could be added, a ſample of ſome exhortations, circulated not a year ago "to "ſcour riffles, thraſh grain, make double diligence "in their ſtills, and to fly in the face of government;" which it would make one ſhudder to read. From all which I muſt conclude with an argument in your way, and ſhew that if we are to regard preſent appearances, or form any judgment of the future, from what is paſt, it is at the ambitious ſpirit and growing power of your party, and not at the government of our Church by a Biſhop, that all America ought juſtly to be alarmed.

But, in truth, from the gloomy proſpect that ſeems gathering againſt us on the other ſide the Atlantic; it might be better for you, and for me, to cultivate domeſtic harmony for the preſent, and ſuſpend the ſettlement of our remaining differences to a more convenient ſeaſon; all which will depend intirely on yourſelf and your party.

BOSTON, January 23.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

TWO Sailors Report that they were the laſt Week taken up into a certain J—e's Chamber, where they were privately examined, relative to Mr. Hancock's Veſſel, when Queſtions, to which they had given plain and preciſe Anſwers, were ſo reiterated to them, that one of the Sailors could not help aſking ſaid J——e whether he really wanted to have him ſwear to what he had no Knowledge of; *This Practice of private Chamber Examination, ſeems to be an Improvement upon Star-Chamber Proceedings, and muſt tend to render C—te of A——y ſtill more deteſtable to Americans.*

Jan. 24. Laſt Wedneſday Night ſeveral Officers of the Army, ſallied out of a Houſe in King-Street, and meeting with one of the Inhabitants of the Town, they beat and wounded him very cruelly; ſoon after this Feat, the *Watch-Houſe* in that Street, was attacked by them, *Sword in Hand*; the Watchmen defended themſelves bravely, and one of them was ſo lucky, as with his *Bill Hook* to twitch into the Watch-Houſe one of thoſe *brave Leaders*, who they immediately diſarmed; the Noiſe and Tumult occaſioned by this Aſſault reached the Ears of the Military Main Guard, who ſoon after made their Appearance, and releaſed *the Hookt in Officer*, but the Watchmen could not be perſuaded to part with *his Sword*, which they retain'd as a *Trophy* of their Victory; and for a *Proof* againſt the Offender; accordingly the next Morning Complaint was made to Mr. Juſtice Ruddock, who by the Help of the Sword, gained knowledge of the Owner, who was immediately brought before him, and dealt with according to the Law, made and enacted, for the Protection and Support of the Town Watch, while in the Execution of their Duty.

The other Evening the *North Watch* was aſſaulted and much abuſed by ſome of our Military Night Arrants, they were not able to ſeize any of the Offenders, but having diſcovered the Name of one of the Officers, a Warrant will be iſſued to bring him before Mr. Juſtice Ruddock, to anſwer for his mad Behaviour.—Another of our Military Knights, was pleaſed to draw upon a Number of young Fellows in King-Street, who ſoon proved too many for him, and had it not been for timely Aſſiſtance, his raſhneſs might have proved fatal to him. Abuſes are daily offered ſome one or another of the Inhabitants, who are generally for ſeeking Redreſs in a *legal Way*; and we cannot but hope that thoſe of the Military, who oppoſe themſelves to the *Law of the Land*, will find the *Predictions* of a great Lawyer *verified*; "that in ſo doing, they knaw a File which will break their Teeth."

Jan. 25. We hear that *Samuel Venner*, Eſq; is by the Commiſſioners, ſuſpended from his Office of Secretary of their Board.——Various are the Reaſons (without Door) aſſigned for this Event,—ſome ſay it is for divulging their Secrets in July laſt; while others, who pretend to know better, hint the true Cauſe to be his not retiring with them laſt Summer, to the Caſtle, in order to help *keep up the Appearance* of their Service being *obſtructed* in the Town of Boſton: Be it as it may, 'tis ſaid that the Great and Good G——r and the ******, are his *honourable* Accuſers.——This Gentleman, Mr. *Venner*, with his Family, has lived pretty much retired in Boſton, upwards of 14 Months; and by his inoffenſive Deportment he has render'd himſelf *perſonally* reſpected, by thoſe who knew him, while others of his Suit, by infamous Conduct, and ſcandalous mean Behaviour, are now juſtly deſpiſed by all Orders of People.——It may not be unentertaining to Remark, that when the four *Fugitives*, fled to the Caſtle laſt Summer, *as it is ſaid*, for Safety, the following Gentlemen of the Suit did not fall in with their Plan, but reſided *ſafely* in Boſton, and went daily to the Caſtle to do Buſineſs,—

The Hon. Mr. Temple, a Commiſſioner, Samuel Venner, Eſq; Secretary, Charles Stuart, Eſq; Receiver General, John Williams, Eſq; Inſpector General, William Wooton, Eſq; Inſpector General, David Leſle, Eſq; Solicitor General; Meſſrs. M'Donald and Lloyd, principal Clerks; to theſe may be added, the Collector and Comptroller of Halifax, then in Boſton, the Collector of Falmouth, the Collector of Piſcataqua, the Officers of the Port of Salem, occaſionally in Boſton, during the Board's Reſidence at the Caſtle; the Searcher of Auguſtine, and all the Officers of the Port of Boſton, at their reſpective Duties, except the Collector, who, ('tis ſaid) was, by *poſitive* Order, detained, to keep up the *Farce* at the Caſtle, much againſt his Will. Neither of whom had, even the leaſt Inſult ever offer'd them; ſo that I think it does not appear, (however diſagreeable the Inſtitution was,) that this Town had any Deſign, illegally to prevent the Commiſſioners holding their Board in the Town, whatever Reaſons they, or their *Grand Adviſer* may have aſſigned for their *decamping*.

Jan. 26. The *Court Concert* of the laſt Evening

was it seems, turned topsy turvy, as *Joan the Italian's* was a Week or two before--Some Officers of the Army were for a little *Dancing* after the Music, and being told that Governor Bernard did not approve of their Proposal, they were for sending him home to eat his *Bread* and *Cheese*, and otherwise treated him as if he had been on a *Mimick Governor*; they then called out to the Band to play the *Yanke Doodle* Tune, or the *Wild Irishman*, and not being gratified they grew noisy and clamorous; the Candles were then extinguished, which, instead of checking, completed the Confusion; to the no small Terror of those of the *weaker Sex*, who made Part of the Company.——The old honest Music Master, Mr. *Deblois*, was roughly handled by one of those Sons of *Mars*; he was actually in danger of being THROATLED, but *timously* rescued by one who soon threw the Officer on lower Ground than he at first stood upon; the inoffensive Bartholomew Greene, who keeps the House for the Commissioners, presuming to *hint* a Disapprobation of such Proceedings, was, by an Officer, with a drawn Sword, dragged about the Floor, by the Hair of his Head, and his honest *Abigail*, who in a Fright, made her appearance with out an Head Dress, was very lucky in escaping her poor Husband's Fate. Whether our G——r will so resent this Behaviour of the Military, as to *collect Affidavits*, and make it *a Subject of Representation* to Lord H—ls—gh, cannot as yet be determined; be this as it may, Mr. *Deblois* has acted in Character, having delivered up the Room, which he held from the Commissioners, returned the Subscription Money, and wisely determined not to give another Concert, until he should again have it in his Power to preserve Order and Decency in such an Assembly.

Jan. 27. We learn from the late Court Gazette, that poor G. B. finds himself under great Difficulties from the Constitution of this Province, particularly in two Points we have before mentioned, viz. The Return of Juries by *the Towns*, and the Election of Counsellors, in Part, by the *Representatives of the People*. A Complaint of these Difficulties, the Gazette says, was uttered on his Behalf, by some Friends of the Ministry in the House of Commons. It was no doubt *suggested* in his own Account of Affairs transmitted Home; and met with so much *Attention*, as to procure a Kind of Proposal in the House of Commons, for *altering* the Massachusetts Government, in these *important* Points. The Proposal however was opposed with much Energy and Spirit, by a Number of that House, who observed, that such Alterations, instead of *relieving*, would still *further embarrass* the Administration of the Colonies; that *mild* Measures, and a sacred regard to *Charter Rights*, and some *Indulgences*, even to Prejudices, would be much more likely to *secure the Authority* of Great Britain in America, than *severe* Measures (from which the Heart must revolt) enforced by a Military Power, *the last Resource of ignorant Despotism*. G. B. has had the Modesty to profess publickly, that he had a *Kindness* for the People whom he governs, a *Friendship* for their Privileges, and an Enmity only to Disorders and Violence. But, the Mask drops off, and by Proposals amongst the M—y, and in the House of C—m—ns, which one cannot but suppose, *originated* from himself, we see his strange Dislike to the *Constitution* itself, established by Charter. Every one acquainted with the Government of this Province, knows, that tho' the General Assembly elect the Council, the Governor has a Power to negative whom he pleases, and that this Power, together with the disposal of Offices, Civil and Military, create at least as strong a Dependance in the Council, on the Chair, as on the People; But, some Men are impatient of *constitutional* Restraint, and tho' vested with *much* Power, are restless till it becomes *unlimitted*.—Had G. B. less affected to dictate and controul the Council, and more encouraged, and regarded their free, impartial Advice, it would not have injured either his own Honour or Repose, while it might have greatly contributed to the Peace and Welfare of the Province. Tho' the *Council* have been ready to maintain the *Constitutional* Authority of the Chair, and have supported G. B. in *Exigencies*, even to the disgust of many, yet they have found themselves absolutely obliged, by *Truth* and *Justice*, to give their Advice upon *favourite* Points, not exactly agreeable to his Inclinations. They did this particularly, on the Question relating to the Expediency of introducing a Military Power into this Province, the Disorders in Boston, on the 18th of March and 10th of June, and the Retirement of the Commissioners to the Castle. In Resentment of these and similar Acts of Council, it is probable G. B. sent home his Complaints, *that the Council chosen by a popular Assembly, tho' intended to support Government, became frequently the Means of weakening it*. The Council for the Massachusetts, is elected by joint Ballot of both Houses of Assembly: From the mode of Expression in this Complaint, which has grown of late very common among us, we cannot but observe what Ideas some Men have of Government. The *Council*, a Branch of the Legislature, was only intended to *support* Government; It is then *no Part* of Government, much less is the popular *Assembly*, meaning the lower House, by which it is part chosen; what then is *Government*, why *the Governor alone*, —Good God! what Times are we fallen into: *King James' Governor Andross*, never carried his Ideas of *Provincial Despotism higher*.

We have frequently been told, that the Leaders of the Faction, as the *cant Phrase* is, are to be sent Home, as *State Prisoners*;—It is now said that the Accusations against them, have been already forwarded, and particularly in an Anonimous Letter to Lord H———, and that his Lordship has *stoop'd so low* as to *take Notice of it*, and transmit it *back, to G. B.* for the proper Proofs; in consequence of which, every Method is made use of in the *inquisitorial Court, secretly*, to support the Charges against Individuals, by Evidences taken *exparte*, which is repugnant to Law, Reason, and common Equity. If these Things are so, into what Times are we fallen! shall we compare them to the infamous Times of the *Stuart's Reign*, or *the Dregs* of the Roman State, when *Street Conversation* (however innocent) was taken up by *vagabond Pimps*, employed and *paid* for their Pains, and carried to their Superiors, who from thence *formed the Measures* of the Administration! It is well remembered, that within these few Years, such Wretches were employed to pick up Materials of this Sort; one of whom swore criminality, against two Gentlemen of known Reputation, alledging in his Affidavit, that he indeed heard not one Word they said, but that "*by their Looks he was sure they were talking against the G*****" such were the Methods taken against a late worthy Collector M—— B——s, which *caused* his Removal,——such Methods were taken against the Town of Boston, in the well known Affair of Capt. Malcomb, and other Cases;—and such we have Reason to think are the Methods *still used against this Town and Province, and all America*, otherwise it cannot be supposed they could be charg'd in the most public Manner, as they have lately been, and this by the *greatest Personage* on Earth.

Jan. 28. Court of Admiralty again set for the Examination of Witnesses, respecting Mr. Hancock's Vessel: a C——t, as managed in America, *abhorrent* to the *English* Constitution; What Power is vested in a Judge! His Decree may be said to be final, as in most Cases, an Appeal from it cannot be pursued, without involving the Appellant, in an *enormous Charge* and the *highest Perplexities*; How great a Grievance is it that a Judge who decides upon *unlimitted* Sums; is appointed during *Pleasure*, and not *good Behaviour*; His Place therefore *depends* upon the *Favour* of a M——r, perhaps his *subserviency* to the Views of a *selfish*, designing Governor; The Pay of former Judges, was a *Commission* on Condemnations; It was viewed in the Light of *a Bribe*; This Grievance has been *redressed*, by substituting a *greater*; The present Judges' Salaries are to be paid out of *Fines* and *Forfeitures*, and is *six Times more* upon an average, than has been received by all *former Judges* through the Continent.

Jan. 29. The Army has been often complimented, as being *the School of Politeness*; the Practice of *some Officers* among us, lead Observers to conclude, they are of Opinion, that *Cards* and *Shuttle Cocks*, furnish out a more *agreeable* and *becoming* Entertainment *for Gentlemen, on the Sabbath*, than they can find in a Church, or in the Works of a *Tillotson* or a *Doddridge*.

New-Rochelle, Feb. 1st, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

LATELY settled in this place, a French Clergyman, that can be well recommended, and has opened a Grammar-school, in the house late in the occupation of Mr. Abramse, wherein he proposes to teach the French language, together with Geography, ancient and modern History, to the youth of both sexes.—He also intends to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, with the Classics, in order to fit for the College those who are desirous of this part of education:—Proper care will be taken of the pupils' morals, and they may be boarded on very reasonable terms. The parents who will favour him with encouragement, may apply for further information, both in regard of the places of board, and manner of tuition, to the following Gentlemen, viz. Judge Bleecker, and Captain Besley, Messrs. Vallade and De Blez, or any other Gentlemen of the place; and in New-York of Messrs. Anthony and John Bleecker, Merchants. 61 64

To be LET, for the Term of One, two, or three Years, to commence from the first of may next,

THE noted Mills and Farms thereunto belonging, lying at Cold Spring, on Long-Island, partly in Queen's and partly in Suffolk Counties, now in the Occupation of Rawland Chambers, and lately belonging to, and known by the name of Hawkhurst's Mills. Enquire of Nathaniel Marston, in the City of New-York, who will agree on very reasonable Terms. 62. 65.

TO BE LET.

A Good convenient Dwelling House, with a Pump and Cistern in the Yard, situate near the Battery:—Inquire of JOHN HUNT, in Smith-Street, near Mr. Bend's 61 65

Abraham Willson,

Peruke Maker and Hair Dresser,

TAKES this method to inform his customers, that he has lately removed from the Coenties-pier, in little Dock-street, between the old Slip and Coenties-market, facing the pump, between the houses of Henry Deforest, block-maker, and William Crossford, cooper, where he continues to carry on his business as usual; any Gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being well attended.

Said Willson has for sale,—a few choice raccoon skins, for hatters, also a new dwelling house, which he will sell on very reasonable terms;—pays ready money, for all sorts of shipping furs, and bees wax. 61 64

To be let and enter'd upon the first of May next,

THE house in which Nicholas Roosevelt now lives, at the lower end of Thames-Street, on the wharf, fronting the North River; the conveniencies and commodiousness of the situation excels any on the river; it fronts two slips, one of which is near 100 feet broad, and the greatest part of the year is fill'd with boats and crafts from the Jerseys and North River: the house will suit a merchant or shop keeper, and great quantities of rum, sugar, molasses and salt, with all manner of dry goods, have a ready vent; it is a roomy convenient house, with 7 fire places, a large yard, in which is a pump and cistern; a garden, and a grass plat: likewise a silver-smiths shop to be let, and the tools of the trade to be sold. Also to be sold by said Roosevelt, a parcel of ready made silver large and small, viz. silver tea-pots, tea-spoons, silver hilted swords, sauce boats, salts and shovels, soop spoons, both scollop and plain, table spoons, tea tongs, punch ladles and strainers; milk pots, snuff boxes, and sundry other small articles, (both gold and silver) as buckles, clasps, buttons, broaches, rings and lockets, both plain and set with paste, moco, &c. &c. &c. which he will sell very reasonably, as he intends declining business and moving into the country this spring. 60—

TO BE SOLD,

A *TRACT of land lying in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, East New-Jersey; containing about six hundred acres, on which is a good house, barn three orchards, and upwards of three hunded acres of cleared upland and meadow. The said tract is so situated, that it will answer to make three farms or settlements; so that there may be a sufficient quantity of clear upland and meadow, and plenty of good timber to each part: The whole would suit any gentleman or farmer, the most part good land, lying in a good neighbourhood, a healthy pleasant place, and as beautiful a prospect, as perhaps any in the province. Any person who inclines to purchase, may have the whole, or either of the parts, by applying to the subscriber who lives on the premises,* JOHN ANDERSON.

ALSO to be sold, A tract of land lying in said Freehold, belonging to Joseph Newton, jun. containing as is supposed, about sixty acres, the most part cleared, having on it a good orchard, house, barn, and smith's shop (being a suitable place for a blacksmith, having been occupied by blacksmiths upwords of fifty years.) Also near two hundred acres of wood land lying about a mile distant from the same.—Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber for further particulars.

January 6, 1769. 58 61 JOHN ANDERSON.

Just imported, and to be sold by

JANE BLUNDELL,

Near the FORT.

PEASE—True early Charton marrow, and dwarf marrow fat.
Beans—Large Windsor and others.
Lettuces of all sorts—early cut, true cabbage, imperial and Silesia.
Radish—Scarlet and short top'd.
Colliflower—Best early and late.
Cabbage—early—Battersey, sugar loaf, Yorkshire and Dutch; late—Best Russia, Drum, large late, true red, green and yellow curl'd Savoy; and Scotch Cale.
Onion—White Spanish and strawberry. Leeks
Carrot—True orange.
Parsnip.
Turnip—Early Dutch, large field and late.
Spinage—Broad leaf'd and round.
Celery—Italian and solid.
Beets—Red and white.
Parsley—Curl'd & Hambrp'.
Grass—Double tongued:
Mustard—White.

Grass Seeds.

Clover—Broad red, and fine white Dutch.
Lucern.

ALSO,

Split pease, oatmeal grots, and the best of oatmeal, fresh ground.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good House with eight Acres of good Pasture Land adjoining, situate about one Mile from Newark Church, on the main Road to Second-River. The House is almost new, 45 Feet by 32, fronts the Road, has 4 good Rooms on a Floor, with a Fire-Place in each, an Entry through nine Feet wide, a good Cellar under the Whole, which has one Fire-Place for a Kitchen, the Door of which opens in the Rear even with the Ground: On the whole it is very convenient for a Gentleman's Country Seat or a Store, as a great Part of the Trade of Newark passes by the Door, and the Lot joins the River, gives a fine Prospect of the River both above and below Newark, as well as of Capt. Kennedy's Mansion-House, and Plantation on Barbadoes Neck. On the Land there is a good Chaise House and Barn, about 80 young Apple Trees, besides other Fruit Trees and Garden. Also a Pot-Ash Works with three Boilers and one Copper, and as complete an oven for refining as any in America, will be sold either with or without the other, on reasonable Terms. Apply to ISAAC MYER, on the Premises, or THOMAS GRANT, at New-York.

N. B. If more Land should be wanted, it may be had on reasonable Terms in the Neighbourhood. 57